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Trade Union Division

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I. THE TRADE UNIONS AND EUROPE

THE CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS OF THE SIX EXAMINE EEC PROPOSALS ON MEDIUM-TERM ECONOMIC POLICY AND PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE MERGING OF THE EXECUTIVES

Meeting of the Executive Bureau
of the IFCTU European Organization,
Brussels, 22 and 23 January 1964

The Executive Bureau of the IFCTU European Organization met in Brussels on 22 and 23 January 1964 under the chairmanship of M. A. Cool.

Dealing with the question of European economic integration, the Bureau adopted a policy on European planning and discussed the EEC Commission's proposals on medium-term economic policy. In the light of the statement to the European Parliament made by M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, the Bureau also discussed the economic situation in the member countries of the Community.

Examining current problems in the framework of the European Communities, the Bureau heard explanatory statements on the common agricultural policy and on transport policy. Reaffirming its support for the merging of the European Executives, the Bureau stressed the need for the representation of the workers' movements within the new Executive (1).

The Bureau also discussed the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and in particular the role played by the trade union movement in this institution. It examined various ways of improving and strengthening trade union action in OECD.

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- (1) The Executive Bureau had written to the Presidents of the European Communities' Councils of Ministers on 11 January 1964 to support the merger of the Executives as "a measure of rationalization which will increase the effectiveness of the Executives' action". As for the merging of the Communities, this was a longer-term prospect. The IFCTU also urged that there should in any case be fair representation of workers' interests within the single Executive.

The Bureau continued its preparatory work for the IIIrd European Conference of Christian Trade Unions, which will be held in Strasbourg at the Maison de l'Europe on 15, 16 and 17 April 1964.

Lastly, the Bureau adopted a resolution on "Spain and the Common Market", in which it expressed its concern at the news that exploratory conversations might be held between the EEC and the Spanish Government of Franco, reaffirmed its view that only democratic States effectively complying with the European Convention on Human Rights may join the European Economic Community, and addressed fraternal greetings to Spanish workers fighting for essential rights, notably the right of association.

THE GERMAN FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS (DGB)
AND THE EEC's MEDIUM-TERM ECONOMIC POLICY

Text of a note printed in "DGB
Newsletter" November/December 1963,
monthly information bulletin of the
DGB's Foreign Relations
Department (1)

The DGB fully supports the European Commission's intention during the second stage of the transition period of the Common Market that national economic policies shall be co-ordinated within the framework of a "medium-term economic policy". But serious reservations must be expressed as to the medium-term economic policy proposed to the Council of Ministers by the Commission; they concern mainly those parts of the proposals which concern the bodies in which the work is to be done and the methods to be used.

The unions believe that the panel of experts which would be charged with establishing economic forecasts for four or five years must not be made up only of "independent experts" appointed by the EEC Commission. Its members should include experts appointed on proposals from the main employers' and workers' organizations, whose political and economic

(1) This translation is by the EEC Commission's translation service.

decisions are, in the last analysis, those on which the realization of the forecasts depends. The unions hope that this panel of experts will be so constituted as to command the confidence without which it cannot work. The concern aroused in trade union circles by the Commission's proposals for the procedure to be adopted by the panel of experts is based mainly on the fact that it will work virtually without competition and without check. Contestation of its forecasts by other institutions would be practically impossible because of the difficulty of obtaining the necessary documentary material.

For this reason the DGB believes that the major organizations must take part from the stage at which the basic work is being done. It also feels that the proposal to set up a Committee of "senior officials" from the various governments to work out a programme and promote the co-ordination of medium-term economic policy is incompatible with the objectives of a European economic and social constitution of democratic character. The unions' past experience of the influence exercised by the representatives of national ministries makes them fear that when the Commission has to prepare its economic decisions it will find itself between two bodies both of which are answerable to national Governments alone, and not to Parliamentary institutions.

What the DGB proposes is a committee on medium-term economic policy, made up in equal numbers of representatives of European trade unions, of employers' associations and of governments. These delegates would be appointed by the Commission on proposals from the various groups. The programme, worked out in co-operation with this committee after consultation of the EEC Economic and Social Committee, would have to be approved by the European Parliament before implementation by the Member States. The European Parliament would thus have genuine power of decision and control, which is essential to the democratic construction of the Europe of the future.

ITALIAN RESOLUTION ON INTEGRATION OF EUROPE

Meeting of the
CISL Executive Committee,
Rome, 23-24 January 1964

The Executive Committee of the Italian Confederation of Workers' Trade Unions (CISL) met in Rome on 23-24 January to examine problems raised by the integration of Europe.

At the end of its discussions, the Committee approved a motion reaffirming the determination of democratic workers to contribute to the building of a democratic United States of Europe, firmly believing this to be of major importance for development of liberty and social progress. "In this way," reads the motion, "our Continent will be in a position to contribute as an effective partner of the United States of America to the attainment of a lasting peace and the establishment of a better world order." With this in mind, the Executive Committee reviewed the problems and prospects of the current movement towards integration in Europe, examining them from three angles: development of political integration, advance of economic integration, and co-ordination of trade union action.

On the first point, whilst repeating that the development of European integration must be guided so as to ensure the democratic and supranational character of the new institutions, the Executive Committee felt it right to add that the kind of political integration sought should be brought about by coherent action to supplement and improve the existing supranational institutions dealing with economic and social questions, and not by replacing them. After affirming that the extension of integration to fields not covered by the Treaties of Rome should go hand in hand with the attribution of wider powers to the European Parliament, to be elected by universal suffrage, the Executive Committee expressed its conviction that the merging of the present Executives of the three existing Communities would facilitate transition to a new, single, stronger Community, to which should be granted the supranational powers already exercised by the ECSC.

On the second point, the Executive Committee expressed concern at the widening gap between the satisfactory pace at which the customs union was being established and the lag in developing the customs union and social policy - especially in the farm sector, where resistance was growing. After noting that, despite the protests of European democratic trade unions on this point, no appreciable progress has so far been made in the implementation of a common social and economic policy, the Executive Committee called for fuller co-operation between the six countries on measures which would render possible emergency intervention to check any imminent slump or to ease strains in the price system - a first step towards the adoption of a policy of planning at Community level. With reference to social policy, the Executive Committee called for the early adoption of the second regulation on freedom of movement for workers and for revision of the regulation on the Social Fund with a view to establishing the main lines of a common employment policy, and deplored the fact that progress on the harmonization of the social security systems is still inadequate. The attitude of the Governments - that of excluding both sides of industry from work on the harmonization of living and working conditions in the member countries - was stated to be totally unacceptable.

Lastly, on the third point, the Executive Committee took the view that alignment of the policies followed by the free trade unions in the six countries was indispensable. "Such alignment," states the motion, "can be achieved only if the free trade unions of the six countries are able to work out in advance, as part of their joint action, a line of general policy to be presented to the outside world as the European trade union movement's platform and if, in addition, they have the right to urge their policies not only among the European Executives but also at the level at which major political decisions are taken jointly or individually by the Six." With this in mind, the Executive Committee has instructed the CISL Secretariat to carry out a thorough comparative study of the economic, social, trade union and collective bargaining policies of the organizations in the six countries so as to work out harmonized lines of conduct both at Community level and at the level of each country. The Secretariat has also been instructed to work out methods of action at European level by which the trade unions might more rapidly achieve their objectives.

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TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

THE Vth CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN WORKERS REFUGEES AND EMIGRANTS (FITCRE)

The problems of refugees
in the EEC countries

The second day of the Fifth Congress of FITCRE, held at the end of November 1963 in Brussels, was entirely devoted to the problem of refugee workers in the EEC. M. Jean Kulakowski, secretary-general of the IFCTU European Organization, took the chair at this session.

The agenda included the following items:

- (i) The present situation of refugee workers in the EEC countries, by B. Cachowski;
- (ii) The integration (economic, social and cultural) of refugees in the EEC countries, by E. Totosy;
- (iii) The EEC and the Communist countries of Eastern Europe (Comecon), by L. Rudowski, President of FITCRE.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Office, the EEC and the ECSC were represented at this session.

In the course of discussion, the delegates frequently expressed the hope that the European Communities would extend to refugees the provisions of existing and future regulations benefiting the nationals of the Member States.

On the question of the EEC's relations with the Communist countries of Eastern Europe, the delegates came out in favour of a particularly vigorous policy, urging the development of economic and cultural relations on the basis of association.

After its discussions, the Congress adopted a number of resolutions:

Resolution on the integration of refugees

One of the points in this resolution is an appeal to the European Parliament to grant refugees ordinarily resident in the Member States the right to vote in the European elections held by direct universal suffrage provided for in Article 138 of the Treaty establishing the EEC.

In addition, the resolution calls on the EEC Commission to submit to the Council of Ministers the following points for adoption in an appropriate legal form:

Having regard to the provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Articles 2, 3, 48, 51, 117, 118, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128 and 227 thereof;

Having regard to Regulations No. 3, No. 4 and No. 9 and the regulation adopted pursuant to Articles 48 and 49 of the Treaty;

Having regard to the provisions of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, signed in Geneva on 28 July 1951 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention");

Anxious to extend to refugees as defined in the Convention the benefits of the provisions of the various regulations already in operation or to be brought into force in the future;

Anxious to provide an official interpretation of the provisions in force;

Considering the need to promote the integration of refugees in the Community;

Considering that refugee workers ordinarily established in the Community should be considered as Community workers within the meaning of and under the terms of the Treaty;

Considering that the provisions of the Community should reflect the principles of the rights of man and of social justice:

It is proposed that the following provisions - possibly in the form of a Community regulation - should be adopted.

Article 1: For the purposes of the present provisions, the term "refugee" shall have the meaning attributed to it in Article 1 of the Geneva Convention of 1951.

Article 2: The provisions of Articles 51 and 227 of the Treaty establishing the European Community and those of Regulations No. 3 and No. 4 shall apply to refugees in the same way as they apply to the nationals of Member States.

Article 3: All refugees shall be entitled to include in the calculation of their pensions any periods of insurance and periods treated as such which they could claim in their countries of origin.

Article 4: The provisions of Article 123 and the subsequent articles, particularly Article 127, of the Treaty, and the provisions of Regulation No. 9 shall apply to refugees in the same way as they apply to the nationals of Member States.

Article 5: The provisions of Articles 48 and 49 and the arrangements by which these articles are implemented shall apply to refugees, and the words "or persons treated as such" shall be inserted after the word "nationals" wherever it occurs.

Article 6: The provisions of Article 128 of the Treaty and any provisions by which this article is implemented shall be extended to apply to refugees in the same way as to the nationals of Member States.

Article 7: The provisions of Articles 57, 59 and 65 and any regulations or directives by which these articles are implemented shall apply to refugees.

Article 8: Nothing in the present provisions shall prejudice:

1. Any rights acquired by refugees in any Member State;
2. Any provisions in the internal law of a Member State which are more favourable to refugees and which are incorporated in bilateral or multilateral conventions concluded between two or more members.

Article 9: All refugees as defined in Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Convention shall be treated as nationals of Member States in all fields covered by provisions adopted in implementation of the Treaties establishing the European Communities.

Article 10: The present provisions shall enter into force on

Recommendation on relations between the EEC and the Comecon countries

The Congress also adopted a recommendation following the report presented by L. Rudowski on the EEC and the Comecon countries.

This recommendation expressed the hope that the European Community would at an early date:

- (a) Examine carefully all possibilities of attracting to this Community the countries from which its affiliates originate by developing economic and cultural relations between these countries and the member countries of the Community;
- (b) Work out a plan of action in this field. Having due regard to the interests of both parties, such a plan should provide that in

particular those countries from which the organizations grouped in the FITCRE draw their members should be given the right to association, leading to advantages equivalent to those already accorded to certain other countries.

ATTITUDES ADOPTED BY
INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE COMMITTEES

ECONOMIC AND OCCUPATIONAL PROBLEMS EXAMINED BY
THE ICFTU-ECSC MINeworkERS AND METALWORKERS

The "Intersyndicale" of the ICFTU mineworkers and metalworkers of the six Community countries, meeting in Luxembourg on 12-13 December 1963, decided its attitude on the following problems:

1. Co-ordination of energy

In this field, the "Intersyndicale" takes the view that the proposals on energy problems - providing that only national aids shall be given to the coal industry - which were finally adopted by the Committee of national experts would not suffice to dispel these difficulties but on the contrary mark a dangerous reversion to the egoistic national solutions that were thought to have been left far behind.

The "Intersyndicale" finds that differences of opinion within the Council of Ministers are a grave threat to the future of coal, and it deplores the inaction shown by Governments and their lack of initiative in finding the requisite Community solutions in connection with such matters as short- and long-term production, the security of supplies and, in particular, the safeguarding of the living and working conditions of miners and of their families.

2. European mineworkers' statute

The "Intersyndicale" reaffirms its determination to obtain as early as possible a European statute for mineworkers. It protests vehemently against the negative and blind attitude of the governments' and employers' representatives.

Consequently, it instructs the secretaries-general and chairmen of the miners federations of the six countries to put in hand a major

action programme in order to obtain satisfaction for this legitimate claim.

3. Social security and miners' security

In this field, the "Intersyndicale" requests that positive and rapid solutions should be found to the problem of the abnormal charges supported by private social security systems in the mines.

4. Permanent board for safety in coal-mines

The "Intersyndicale" notes the constitution of two new working parties attached to the Permanent Board (explosive dusts in the mines - fire-damp) and calls for the effective participation of the workers in the Small Committee, failing which this institution will remain under the power of the national mining authorities.

5. Merging of the Executives and of the Communities

The Committee considers that the merging of the three Executives will be a real step forward only if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (i) Wider competence and greater authority for the single executive vis-à-vis the Council of Ministers;
- (ii) Financial autonomy of the Community obtained through the merger;
- (iii) Greater powers for the European Parliament;
- (iv) Composition of the single executive so as to ensure for the workers a degree of representation at least equal to that accorded to them when the ECSC High Authority was appointed.

6. Renewal of the Committee

Lastly, the "Intersyndicale" renewed its Executive Committee, which is now made up of the following members:

A. Gailly (Chairman)	Metalworkers (Belgium)
André Augard	Miners (France)
Heinz Kegel	Miners (Germany)
Willi Michels	Metalworkers (Germany)
Antoine Weis	(General) Workers (Luxembourg)
M. Zondervan	Metalworkers (Netherlands)

The Italian CISL and UIL will appoint their representatives jointly.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS
OF EMPLOYEES IN PUBLIC SERVICE AND PTT

Meeting held in Geneva,
December 1963

This organization held a two-day meeting in Geneva early in September devoted to postal and telecommunications questions. M. Th. de Walsche (Belgium) presided.

The two main items on the agenda were:

1. The participation of trade union organizations in the work of supranational postal and telecommunications institutions, and
2. The preparation of the preliminary draft of a statute for postal and telecommunications workers, a sort of trade and social charter based on the principles of current trade union thinking.

In connection with this second point, it should be mentioned that, on a proposal put forward by S. Rahammar of Munich the Federation has been working for four years on a draft for this model statute for the postal and telecommunications workers of Europe.

Part of this work has been done in the light of the Statute of Service of the European Institutions. This outline statute will contain five parts:

Part I sets out general principles, including the following statements: "Information knows no frontiers. Consequently PTT workers in almost all countries find that similarities occur in certain of their activities and in the conditions of their work. The constitution of a European Economic Community and that of a European Conference of PTT authorities has supplied the organizational bases for solidarity among postal and telecommunications workers. The PTT organizations affiliated to the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Employees in Public Service have decided to combine their efforts in a concerted drive to harmonize, in a spirit of fairness and of progress, the legal and social status of the persons employed in the postal and telecommunications services. The need for such harmonization would be even more urgent if Europe were to be united at political level.

"Noting the efforts undertaken with a view to European integration, the above-mentioned organizations endorse the fundamental principles defined in the outline statute for PTT personnel, which are to be the basis of the action taken by the organizations at national level."

Part II specifies the rights and duties of PTT personnel.

Part III deals with the careers of PTT employees and fixes procedures for recruiting.

Part IV summarizes the principles which should govern conditions of work and of social life. It says that the length of the working week must normally be established uniformly for all the employees of any given country. Paid holidays are also dealt with in this chapter.

Part V deals with the principles which should govern pay.

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THE WFTU UNIONS AND THE COMMON MARKET

EUROPEAN OBJECTIVES OF FIOM (FEDERAZIONE ITALIANA OPERAI METALLURGICI)

For its XIVth Congress, which will be held in Rimini next March, the Central Committee of FIOM (Italian Metalworkers Federation, affiliated through the Italian General Federation of Labour, or CGIL, to the World Federation of Trade Unions) has drafted a preparatory document, of which the part devoted to European problems is given below:

"Co-ordination of objectives and of trade union action is all the more urgent for the metalworkers of European countries since it is with divided ranks that they have to cope with all the economic and social problems arising out of the integration process sponsored by the European Economic Community.

"It is increasingly obvious that monopolistic groups within the Community are inclined to use the Common Market as a tool in their schemes for penetrating the various national economies, and in many cases are succeeding in co-ordinating their actions and even their trade union policies. At the same time, governments and supranational institutions are adopting a series of measures in agreement with the private groups, and these measures are having what is sometimes an appreciable impact on the economic and social situations of the various countries concerned.

"Faced with this undeniable reality, the workers of these countries have not yet succeeded in doing all that is called for by the importance of developments at European level.

"The rift between the unions has so far made it impossible to co-ordinate effectively union demands and union action in the Common Market countries and to create a united workers' front against the policy of the monopolistic groups. It has prevented union representatives from exercising any appreciable influence on the decisions of the supranational institutions.

"The European Common Market is today a reality directly affecting the living and working conditions of all Italian and European workers, whatever the unions to which they belong. Any unions which allow unjustifiable discrimination against the CGIL to persist and thus to delay the achievement of effective co-ordination of trade union action at European level therefore bear, now as in the past, a heavy responsibility.

"In association with the CGIL the FIOM will, however, continue its drive for the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements with the trade union organizations of the various EEC countries and of countries joining later, with the objective of laying the foundations for the co-ordination of union claims and campaigns at the level of specific trades, industries and groups. Another objective will be that of promoting the establishment of common policies and measures vis-à-vis the European institutions, particularly with respect to their policy in the social field and with respect to plans for the development and reorganization of certain industries, such as ship-building.

"Similarly, the FIOM will make every effort to strengthen and develop its relations with metalworkers union organizations in the countries of the Free Trade Area (sic), since it is convinced that the problems connected with union claims facing these organizations and the problems of the other Western European trade unions are becoming ever more closely interdependent.

"At the present juncture, certain of our objectives now have common features at European level and consequently require co-ordination of union action with a view to their early realization. Among these, in addition to the permanent objective of better wages, may be mentioned:

- (a) The reduction of working hours without loss of pay;
- (b) The defence of employment levels, the attainment of full employment and effective protection for emigrant workers;
- (c) The defence of union liberties and the extension of the unions' bargaining powers in the factory.

"To attain these objectives, the FIOM declares itself willing to open, with any representative union organization of the Common Market countries or of Western Europe, any form of consultation for the introduction - even if only gradual - of a process of unified action at international level."

CLARITY ON THE TRADE UNION POSITION IN THE EEC

Under this title C. Benevento, writing in the Italian Union of Labour's organ "Il Lavoro Italiano" (No. 49-50 of 21 December 1963) comments on the decision taken by the Italian General Federation of Labour to embark on regular contacts with EEC organs and observes that this implies that a decision has been reached by the Federation on its attitude to the EEC.

The text of the article is given below.

"The formation of a left-centre government is not only a new fact of great historical significance for our country, but also brings with it new patterns of political and social relations, both at national and international level, so that those in power and even the closest observers of the political scene are often surprised by situations which a few years ago were quite out of the question.

"Let us take, for example, the burning question of Community relations which is a delicate and complex problem. The Treaty of Rome, which created the European Economic Community, provides for certain supranational bodies (the European Parliament in Strasbourg, the Executive Commission in Brussels, the Economic and Social Committee) and other bodies which cannot properly be called supranational because their members do not act, as in the former bodies, as European officials, but as representatives of their respective countries. The Community's Council of Ministers is the classic example of a body of the second type.

"Side by side with these Community bodies, which form as it were the constitutional framework of the Community, there is a close-knit network of relations, links and institutions which determine and condition the day-to-day activity and development of the Community. Although these complementary structures, organizations and the whole system of relations were not provided for in the Treaties, they have come to form part of official and regular usage. It is in this setting that "vertical" trade union arrangements have sprung up, such as the Trade Union Secretariat of the EEC, made up of the unions belonging to the ICFTU in the six Community countries, and the Co-ordination Secretariat, with its similar and parallel office, made up of the Christian unions. The employers are also represented by similar co-ordinating bodies with more or less the same functions.

"Now the Italian General Confederation of Labour (CGIL) which, it must not be forgotten, belongs to the WFTU (of strictly communist persuasion) and which itself has a large communist majority, has just expressed a wish to establish regular relations with the Community bodies. This has produced a number of reactions, often confused and conflicting, on many sides including, it must be admitted, Italian official circles. On these matters it is better to speak frankly and to address the right quarters: the democratic trade unions in general, and the UIL in particular, not only have no intention of discriminating against the CGIL, but on the contrary would be pleased to see that the CGIL has finally accepted the Community as a reality and therefore decided not to sabotage the EEC, but to play its part in the Community, shoulder to shoulder with the other unions, as a force serving the interests of the working class.

"Unfortunately this is not the situation. Even if it were so, we do not see how a national organization can think of upsetting the pattern of relations already established in the Community by wishing to have its say in a dialogue which up to the present has been, and in the future will continue to be, conducted at Community level, that is to say within a supranational framework. This means that in the EEC, it is not for the Italian Union of Labour (UIL) or the Italian Confederation of Trade Unions (CISL) or for the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB) or the French Force Ouvrière to treat with the Community bodies; instead it is for the international confederation, the supranational representative of the unions, to act as their spokesman. But apart from the "other considerations" just referred to, the CGIL cannot take it on itself to cause an upheaval in the habits, rules and principles of the Community. It cannot claim rights which have not been assumed by unions that are far more powerful and representative. Even the Italian democratic trade unions, which represent the majority of Italian workers, did not set such a problem for the Community structure. If the CGIL thinks that the time has finally come to change its attitude towards the immense Community effort of the European peoples, if it wishes to make a contribution to this effort, the change of heart is to be welcomed. If the CGIL now intends to associate itself with the socialist trade unions of the whole of Europe in the framework of the international confederation of the democratic trade unions, it should take this point into consideration and draw the necessary conclusions. But if it wishes to talk one language in Prague and another in Brussels, it cannot expect the representatives of the overwhelming majority of European workers to take its inconsistent opinions seriously.

"Let everyone, including certain zealous Italian officials whose information is not as up-to-date as it might be, understand clearly that the Italian democratic unions not only do not wish to discriminate against the CGIL, but are ready to welcome any positive contribution it may be ready to make to the construction of Europe - if indeed there is to be a positive contribution. But, on the other hand, they do not wish to be the subject of discrimination and cannot accept that a union organization which, in its own country, controls only a minority of workers, should place itself above the whole European trade union movement and upset its established practices and principles, throwing into confusion the objectives it is fighting for and the relations between its members.

"The Trade Union Secretariat of the six countries was therefore right in rejecting the CGIL's unwarranted request to establish systematic relations with the Community bodies, and the attitude of those strange democrats who pretend to be pained because the CGIL was being subjected to "discrimination" must be considered deplorable.

"Discrimination means quite another thing. Here there is no question of discrimination, but respect for the dignity of the democratic trade union movement which, together with the Christian unions, represents 90% of the workers in Europe."

STATEMENT BY M. LEBRUN
SECRETARY OF THE CGT (FRANCE)
AT THE TWELFTH ROUND TABLE ON THE PROBLEMS OF EUROPE

The Twelfth Round Table organized by the Association for the Study of the Problems of Europe was held in Milan at the end of last November. It was attended by numerous leading figures drawn from a variety of European circles: heads of firms, politicians, legal experts, national and European civil servants, university lecturers and a number of trade unionists. The subject was: "Official, business and professional circles and the problems of European integration".

Discussion centred mainly on the general report entitled: "Free Enterprise or State Planning", presented by Arved Deringer, a member of the Bundestag and the European Parliament.

All the French speakers, whether representatives of the employers like M. Mayolle, politicians like M. Savary and M. Hamon, economists like M. Elgozy and M. Dollfus, or trade unionists like M. Lebrun, strenuously defended the machinery set up by the French plan.

M. Lebrun, the Secretary of the CGT, said that "in Europe we were going straight ahead towards economic and social programming at Community level, because such was the logic of things".

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE FILIE - CGIL (ITALY)

The Italian Federation of Workers in the Mining Industries (FILIE) held its National Congress on 6, 7 and 8 December 1963 in Marina di Massa.

At the Congress, M. Lessien Labrin, speaking on behalf of the French CGT and the WFTU announced that his union proposed to call a meeting of all the unions representing mineworkers in ECSC countries.

A resolution was adopted at the end of the discussions, and we quote certain passages on European problems:

"At European level the great monopolists who dominate the mining industry, have followed up their integrated policy on the industrial and economic plane with a unified policy in connection with the trade unions, which is producing a critical situation for the various national trade union organizations and their campaign to obtain better conditions. The Congress deems it essential that the concerted policy pursued by the monopolies internationally should be met by concerted action on the part of the unions at international level. In particular the unity achieved by the mineworkers' unions in our country and in France must be extended to the European level by welcoming the aspirations to unity felt by all mineworkers and the real desire for unity of important unions, chief among them being Britain's National Union of Mineworkers.

"... The artificial division between unions at international level must make way for united anti-monopolistic activity to defend and develop the mining industry and bring about the progressive improvement of the living and working conditions of mineworkers. A basis for such unity can be found in the parallel claims put forward by the various unions, in the stand already taken on unity by the unions within the ILO, and in the European Statute of Mineworkers being studied at ECSC.

"... In the interest of all European mineworkers, the Congress calls for the presence, in ECSC and EEC bodies, of FILIE - CGIL and of the "Fédération Sous-Sol" (Underground Workers), affiliated to the CGT (France), which are at present excluded."

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II. THE LABOUR MOVEMENT AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

THE ACLI SUPPORT A EUROPE OF THE PEOPLES

At the recent National Congress of the Christian Associations of Italian Workers (ACLI), European problems were the subject of an address by M. Lotti, a Director of the joint organization and General Secretary of the Italian Council of the European Movement. M. Lotti summed up his address in the form of the following resolution, which he submitted to the Congress in his own name and in that of numerous other sponsors:

"The IXth National Congress of the ACLI, meeting in Rome from 19 to 22 December 1963,

"Having heard the general report of the Central President,

"Confirms that the Christian Labour Movement gives its unconditional support to the efforts to build a Europe of the peoples, and calls on all the democratic forces of the European peoples to back and stimulate government and international action to this end;

"Considers that the needs of democracy understood as a social order based on division of powers between a number of institutions in which the individual can play a real part in public life, set a problem which is not limited to the internal situation of the various States, but must be faced at European level, in order to achieve the necessary political control of the current process of economic integration;

With this end in view, it requests the Italian Government to take political action for the speedy implementation of Article 138 of the EEC Treaty, namely the election by universal and direct suffrage of the European Parliament, which would ensure that the workers can really play a part in Community life, by taking efficacious measures to bring about this result through the concerted action of the six governments of the Community or, in the absence of agreement between them, by applying unilaterally the above-mentioned Community provision;

"Affirms that European integration must continue to evolve towards a European and political Community by progressing beyond the stage of progressive reductions in customs barriers and by avoiding any autarkic nationalism in order to:

- i) Set up a long-term democratic programme in which the individual national programmes will be integrated;

- ii) Make a concerted and organic contribution to the solution of the serious problems set by the under-development of Africa and the non-committed world;
- iii) Make a decisive contribution to the establishment of peace and the achievement of progressive, controlled disarmament, thus improving relations between the Western and Eastern blocs;
- iv) Help the Atlantic Alliance evolve towards a partnership with the United States of America and become an association of equals, in which a united European policy would be the condition and guarantee of equal rights and duties;

"Hopes that the Christian Workers will be in the forefront of all European Workers in any Community action which, by rising above all selfish interests and partisan viewpoints, contribute to the decisive surge forward towards political and democratic unity."

THE CONSUMERS' CONTACT COMMITTEE IN THE
COMMON MARKET STRESSES THE DANGERS PRESENTED BY
RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES IN FIELDS COVERED BY THE TREATY OF ROME

The Consumers' Contact Committee in the Common Market, composed of representatives of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the International Federation of Christian Unions, co-operative organizations, unions of consumers and family organizations has adopted, following a report submitted by M. Ventejol (Secretary of the French CGT-FO), the following resolution on restrictive business practices in fields covered by the Treaty of Rome:

"The Consumers' Contact Committee in the Common Market considers that it is in duty bound to make clear its attitude towards restrictive business practices in fields covered by the EEC Treaty.

"The Contact Committee notes that such practices are becoming more common, that quasi-monopolies are being formed and that dominant positions are being established on the market.

"Naturally the Committee is not unaware that this situation may produce favourable results when the agreements are intended:

- i) To avoid disorderly competition leading to excess capacity in some sectors or under-capacity in others;

- ii) To pool the facilities for research, market surveys and the supply of information;
- iii) To prepare the adjustment of marginal undertakings to economic and social progress.

"But the Committee considers that there are very great dangers when the essential purpose of the agreements or their result is:

- i) To limit, or even suppress, the effects of competition;
- ii) To give firms the chance of surviving, despite maladjustment, by charging artificially high prices;
- iii) To keep production down by fixing quotas;
- iv) To share out markets;
- v) To distort competition in tendering;
- vi) To encourage the practice of exclusive dealing agreements and maintained prices;
- vii) To restrain competition to the detriment of wage earners, consumers and the general interest.

"The Committee welcomes the fact that agreements must be declared, but it is evident, from what the Community is doing, that the machinery has broken down.

"A number of statements have, it is true, been registered, but it is most regrettable that in so important a field the necessary facilities for examining files or for investigation and control have not been provided.

"The Committee calls for strict application of the rule that all restrictive practices be declared and considers that the following procedure could be adopted:

- i) The onus of proving that the agreement is beneficial rests with the firms concerned;
- ii) It must be proved that the proposed aim and the means used are consonant with the general interest;

- (iii) There should subsequently be regular checks to ascertain whether agreements previously authorized still conform to this requirement;
- (iv) Severe penalties must be laid down; they are to be made public and may even lead to the termination of agreement.

"The Committee particularly regrets that the time-limits for registering certain forms of restrictive practices have been extended by the European Community. It demands that advantage be taken of every means, however small, to do away with any restrictive practices and dominating positions which are harmful to the general interest."

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III. FROM THE TRADE UNION PRESS ...

Political matters

THE NEUTRAL COUNTRIES AND THE EEC, in "Europa-Informationen" (German Federation of Trade Unions), No. 7/63, p. 6

Mr. Leuenberger, Chairman of the Federation of Swiss Trade Unions, in his address of welcome at the Congress of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions (ÖGB), dealt in detail with the attitude adopted towards the EEC by the two countries, Switzerland and Austria, and also by Sweden.

After referring to the agreement reached by the trade union federations of the three countries on the establishment of close economic collaboration with the EEC, while maintaining a neutral status, the Chairman went on to say: "What we Swiss categorically refuse to accept is France's claim to lead Europe and the dominance of a single country. It is possible to achieve, with the help of the Gaullist renaissance of the State's power, the economic and political unification of Europe, working with methods and concepts of leadership other than those which inspired the authors of the Treaty of Rome, methods and concepts which we consider undemocratic in spirit. That is why we firmly reject them."

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY IN THE ATLANTIC AREA, by G. Kroebel in "Gewerkschaftliche Umschau" (German Federation of Trade Unions), No. 11/63, p. 174

An account of a meeting, on the subject of the title, held at the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Berlin, on 21 and 22 October 1963; among the speakers were: Professor W. Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, the Belgian Minister, H. Fayat, F. Erler, member of the Bundestag, P. Haekkerup, Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, P. Smithers, UK Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Willi Brandt, the Mayor of Berlin.

FRESH DRIVE IN EUROPEAN TRADE UNION ACTIVITY - "Action" (Belgian General Federation of Labour), No. 3, 25 January 1964, pp. 1 and 2

Joseph Dedoyard analyses the report entitled "Ten Years of the Common Market for Coal and Steel and of Trade Union Activity within the ECSC", submitted by Arthur Gailly, Chairman of the "Intersyndicale" of ECSC Mineworkers and Metalworkers, to the assembly of ICFTU coal and steelworkers on 8 January 1964.

WHAT IS OUR EUROPE TO BE? - "Le Creuset", No. 426, 16 January 1964

André Malterre, General Secretary of the CGC (French Supervisory Staff Unions), analyses the European situation at the end of the discussions in Brussels on the organization of the European agricultural market. He welcomes the agreement reached, but wonders if all the obstacles have been overcome.

THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES - "Au travail!" (Belgian Christian Socialist Confederation), No. 49, 21 December 1963, pp. 8 and 9

"Au travail!" devotes its two middle pages to the institutions of the European Communities. The information published enables readers to form a general idea of the structure of the institutions and makes it easier for them to follow the development of European affairs.

MERGER, by Ch. Cortot in "Réveil des mineurs" (French Force Ouvrière), No. 95, February 1964, p. 1

The author deals with the merging of the European Executives and says: "The idea of merging the Executives, to the extent that it is properly put through, will certainly strengthen Europe, but ... will it be possible to settle all the differences? Will there not be both winners and losers? Will the workers have their representatives? If they were to be shut out, would the Europe of tomorrow be built without them? Would it then become a Europe of monopolies or of technocrats? Before so many uncertainties the unions had better state that they would not put up with such possibilities. They intend to defend their ideas."

THE FOURSOME ON PROTECTIVE DUTIES, by F.B. in "Conquiste del Lavoro" (Italian Confederation of Trade Unions), No. 50, 8 December 1963, p.9

President Kennedy's project was to bring about an expansion of world trade on the basis of a partnership between four large industrial groups and countries: USA, EEC, UK and Japan. The author analyses the technical problems underlying the coming Kennedy Round of negotiations.

EUROPE IS THE WINNER, by F.B. in "Conquiste del Lavoro" (Italian Confederation of Trade Unions), No. 3, 19 January 1964, p. 5

After giving an account of the agricultural marathon, the author examines the results, stressing the leading role played by the EEC Commission which made it possible to reach an agreement. "The Community Executive is beginning to emerge as a real centre of power in the sphere of economic policy. This is an extremely positive fact."

THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET CANNOT CONTINUE TO BE LIMITED TO THE SIX

In "KABO POST" No. 1, 10 January 1964, p. 5, and "RUIM ZICHT", No. 14, 19 October 1964, pp. 222 and 223 (both Dutch Catholic Union of Government Personnel).

We reproduce here some extracts from an address on international problems given by J. A. Middelhuis, Chairman of the KAB, before the Federal Council of his organization on 19 December 1963:

"From the outset it was our intention that other European countries governed democratically and complying with the principles of the Treaty should also be allowed to join the Community, in which no country should play a predominant role. The accession of Great Britain would strengthen the democratic character and political stability of the Community. France's attitude has brought about a crisis and the causes of the present lack of confidence will have to be abolished if progress is to be made. A veto cannot be allowed to prevent Great Britain from joining the Community."

Speaking of agricultural problems, J.A. Middelhuis concluded: "At the moment we are faced with a certain number of proposals on agricultural policy and with the need to decide the position to be adopted by the Common Market in its discussions with the United States. In our view the two problems must be solved together, for only in this way can we reach a solution satisfactory to all parties."

ONE YEAR OF THE COMMON MARKET, in "De Volksmacht" (Christain Trade Unions of Belgium) No. 2, 11 January 1964, p. 5

The "Volksmacht" correspondent states that 1963 as a whole was not encouraging. President de Gaulle's famous press conference was the beginning of internal difficulties and friction and shook the confidence that had existed between the partners.

Can it be said that the December decisions on agriculture have put everything right? According to the French press, yes; according to the Dutch papers, nothing has changed. This proves that national sentiment is still stronger by far than European feeling.

If something is to be kept from deteriorating, care must be taken that it makes progress. Although the December decisions do not in

themselves provide an immediate solution to all current agricultural problems, they may none the less be considered a step forward.

Social problems

EUROPEAN DISCUSSIONS - FURTHER UNION ACTION RELATING TO THE FREE MOVEMENT OF TECHNICAL PERSONNEL IN THE EEC, by H. - "Das OTV-Magazin" (German Federation of Trade Unions No. 12/63, p.17)

Some time ago the DGB Committee of Technicians asked that, as part of the action being taken to harmonize systems of vocational training, the trade unions should interest themselves actively in freedom of movement for technical workers as laid down in Article 48 of the Treaty of Rome.

Discussions between trade unionists from the Netherlands and Federal Germany, which began last spring and were continued in Aachen, have made it possible to define in similar fashion the concepts used in the Dutch and German systems. The two trade union federations will call on the workers' organizations in the other EEC Member States to collaborate in a European trade union proposal, to be submitted to the EEC institutions, on freedom of movement for technical workers. Such union action should not be limited to the EEC countries, but also cover all countries in OECD.

COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DEALS WITH SAFETY IN MINES, in "Einheit" (German Federation of Trade Unions), 2 December 1963, p.3

The article gives an account of an interview with K. Bergmann, Vice-Chairman of the Health and Safety Committee of the European Parliament, at which the Committee's activity in connection with the reform of mining legislation was discussed.

PROGRESS MADE WITH THE EUROPEAN LIST OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES, in "Au travail" (Belgian Christian Socialist Federation), No. 48, 14 December 1964, p.5

The CSC weekly publishes the results of a meeting held in Luxembourg on 15 November to examine how the six Community countries have followed up the EEC Commission's recommendation of 23 July 1962 concerning the adoption of a European list of occupational diseases. On the same page there is a table illustrating the social situation in the Six in 1962.

THE SITUATION AT DECAZEVILLE AND TRIEUX CALLS FOR A REVISION OF
CONVERSION MEASURES, in "L'Echo des Mines" (French Christian Workers
Federation), No. 386, pp. 1 and 8

Jean Bornard, General Secretary of the mineworkers unions within
the CFTC, examines the question as a whole, draws a number of conclusions
from past experience, and tries to formulate new solutions. He shows
the paradoxical results of the system set up by the ECSC for guaranteeing
wages, pointing out that industrialists have been content to pay
newcomers from the mines wages somewhere near the minimum allowed by law,
as they would in any case receive a supplement.

The Echo des Mines also contains an article on the iron mines. The
iron-miners in the CFTC want a sort of guarantee fund to be set up to
support them in case of difficulty. This fund could be financed by the
ECSC High Authority and the French Government. The author points out
that this was done in Belgium during the last coal crisis.

STUDY MEETING ON PAY LEVELS IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY, in
"La Mina" (Italian Christian Mineworkers Federation), December 1963

The periodical gives an account of work done at a study meeting
held in Milan in early October 1963.

SOCIAL POLICY ON HOUSING IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, in "Lotte
contadine" (Italian Confederation of Trade Unions), No. 12, 31 December
1963, p.4

The periodical examines the results of the symposium on social
housing policy and comments on M. Levi Sandri's conclusions.

In "De Vakbeweging" (Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions), 3
December 1963, pp. 366-367, an article on the social situation in the
Community in 1962 analyses the chapter on wages in detail.

In 1962 the sharpest rise in wages outside Germany occurred in the
Netherlands. As a result the difference between the Dutch level and
the Belgian and French levels was reduced. The reverse is true of
Germany, where the rise in salaries was even greater than in the
Netherlands, and the author concludes that one can hardly speak of a
"European wage level".

There are other reasons for being cautious in speaking of a "European wage level", particularly because of the differences in wages between the various industrial sectors in the ECSC and between different parts of the same country. It is therefore dangerous to draw conclusions from a comparison with wages in neighbouring countries.

The author is of the opinion that a wage policy must take into account the economic situation in the country itself, though this does not mean that developments abroad, especially in EEC countries, are without influence. Finally the author stresses once more the need for a strong European trade union movement in order to achieve better working conditions including a higher wage level.

"DE VOLKSMACHT" (Belgian Christian Trade Unions), No. 47, 7 December 1963, p. 14

In an article on the November 1963 session of the European Parliament, the author stresses the great interest of the EEC Commission's move in connection with the exchange of young workers. He agrees with the Parliament's point of view, particularly the idea that such exchanges must not be limited to a transitional period once free movement is completely established in the Community. He wonders if freedom of movement offers sufficient guarantees of the social and cultural objectives which must take first place in the exchange of young workers.

Economic matters

Energy policy

EUROPE AND THE GERMAN FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS (DGB), by Karl Meyer; "Der Deutsche Eisenbahner" (German Federation of Trade Unions), No. 23, 1 December 1963, p.2

This article criticizes rising prices in the EEC. "Are they (the militant trade unionists) not right in stating that this Europe, however fine and magnificent a concept, is not a Europe for consumers or ordinary people?" If advantage is not taken of the opportunity provided by the proposed reduction of German cereal prices to cut the price of poultry, eggs, pork and bread, the question raised in discussions on the Common Market will be: "What do we get out of it?"

NON-BUREAUCRATIC EUROPEAN PLANNING, in "Gewerkschaftspost" (German Federation of Trade Unions), No. 12/63, p.2

The Federation's attitude to the Community's economic policy (see p.3 of this Bulletin).

THE TRADE UNIONS MUST CO-OPERATE; "Die Quelle" (German Federation of Trade Unions), No. 1/64, p. 16

Following up the DGB's decision on its attitude to the EEC Commission's medium-term economic policy, this article gives the views on this matter held by the three trade union federations in the Netherlands.

THE EEC: A PRODUCERS' RATHER THAN A CONSUMERS' MARKET, by Bernd Mättzer; "Gewerkschaftspost" (German Federation of Trade Unions), No. 2/64

The author asks why it is that agreement is generally reached at the expense of the consumer. Is this permissible in the EEC? Were those who warned us that the EEC was a capitalists' Europe going to be proved right after all? While conceding that the price of industrial goods has become relatively stable and that the price of electrical goods and certain textiles has fallen as a result of the removal of intra-Community customs barriers and keener competition, the author is forced to add that "European agricultural policy is oriented towards a producers' rather than a consumers' market". It is a policy that will assist those working on the land, but in many respects at the expense of the consumer.

The average producer price for a hundred eggs in Germany rose from DM 15.30 in August 1962 (when the market organization for eggs was set up) to DM 18 in August 1963, while in Denmark the price was only DM 13.30. Similar increases were recorded for pigmeat, rice and margarine.

INFLATION, A EUROPEAN ILL; "Le Creuset/La Voix des Cadres", No. 437, 30 January 1964, p.1

André Malterre, General Secretary of the CGC, comments on and gives broad approval to the statement made before the European Parliament last January by Robert Marjolin, Vice-President of the EEC Commission. He says that it would be unthinkable for the EEC to run into a trade deficit at a time when in all probability tariff concessions are about to be made to countries outside the Common Market. The author concludes

that the stabilization of prices in France and the rest of the Community is an increasingly urgent need. But, as M. Marjolin points out with his great technical authority, the Member States will not be able to curb domestic inflation unless they reduce that part of Government expenditure which does not contribute to the expansion of national wealth.

M. Marjolin's recommendations, M. Malterre adds, were not to everybody's taste, particularly in France and Italy. But his diagnosis ties in with that of the Economic and Social Council, which has already affirmed the need to halt any increases in budget expenditure which are not economically indispensable. Only on this condition, as M. Marjolin says, can the permanent basis be laid down for the long-term prosperity of Europe and consequently of France, whose fate is indissolubly bound up with that of Europe.

LUXEMBOURG DISCUSSES THE FATE OF EUROPEAN STEEL, by Roger Talence; "Force Ouvrière" (French Force Ouvrière), No. 922, 11 December 1963, p.9

M. Talence devotes a whole page of the CGT-FO's weekly to this problem. After reviewing the position adopted by the management side of the French iron and steel industry in the face of current economic developments, he wonders whether the industry in the Six will not become protectionist. In passing, he mentions the main points of an article published in "Le Monde" by M. Damien, Chairman of the Chambre syndicale de la sidérurgie française.

The author concludes by stressing the need to organize a kind of common front for temporary defence pending world-wide discussions, which the High Authority has called for and which might produce some international planning to give everyone his due share. "Things would really be quite simple if it were not for the great game of politics which upsets the economy."

An article in "Front" (General Miners Union, Netherlands), No. 12/63, pp. 3 and 5, discusses the debates on energy policy in the European Parliament last October. The author, recalling that one of the speakers referred to the policy of the European Communities as a "petroleum policy", points out that the ECSC was set up to defend European coal and steel interests and not those of oil or nuclear energy. Nevertheless, it seems that the coal industry's interests rank after those of oil and atomic energy.

THE SITUATION OF THE MINING INDUSTRY, in "De Mijnwerker" (Dutch Catholic Miners Union), No. 10/63, pp. 194-196

In this article it is stated that the coal industry in Dutch Limburg is being strangled: there are enormous reserves of natural gas, there is oil, and the experts are totally unable to make reliable long-term forecasts. The ECSC's memoranda, which were negative in the case of coal, have been referred back by the Council of Ministers for revision. People everywhere are speaking out against abandoning the mines, of which we shall have great need again in a few years' time, but pits are still being closed down and the number of miners is consequently falling. In view of this situation, there is only one solution for the coal industry in Limburg: it must go its own way. And the Dutch Catholic Miners Union has decided to formulate its policy clearly and rapidly.

THE ENERGY SITUATION IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES OUTSIDE ECSC,
in "De Mijnwerker" (Dutch Catholic Miners Union), '63, pp. 200-202

Now that attempts are being made to work out a common energy policy for the Six, it is interesting to study the situation in a number of countries which already have an energy policy. In these countries the policies followed are not to be the national policies pursued in Germany, France and Belgium, where coal is a political factor. It is just because of national policy in these three countries that it is becoming increasingly difficult to devise an ECSC energy policy.

The article outlines the situation in the United States, the USSR, Canada and Great Britain.

An article in "De Werker" (Dutch General Union for the Mining Industry), 30 November 1963, pp. 2-11, is devoted to the debates on energy policy in the European Parliament during October 1963. The author expresses the hope that the Council of Ministers, the European Parliament's Energy Committee and the Economic and Social Committee will give their approval for the gradual establishment of a common energy market and that the Executives will be provided with the instruments needed to achieve this aim.

There is also an article in "Front" (General Miners Union, Netherlands), No. 1/64, p. 12, which reviews the opinions of those who are working out the common energy policy. It refers to the policy of encouraging oil imports (which is dangerous, according to this journal), the question of nuclear energy (which seems to be more expensive than energy from coal) and the danger of neglecting the coal industry.

After studying the coal industry's reorganization plans, the author concludes: "Conflicting solutions have been put forward: reorganization, protection, subsidies, closing down the pits, retraining and recruitment of miners. In view of these differences, it will be very difficult to work out a series of logical and economically valid measures. Consequently, the European Parliament and other bodies could keep on discussing this matter at great length, and so the mines will be making work for the members of these institutions. The confrontation of all these varying opinions might also produce some good".

SEVERAL YEARS' DELAY IN THE COMMON ENERGY POLICY, in "De Werker" (Dutch General Union for the Mining Industry), No. 24/63, p.2

This article deals with the session of the ECSC Council of Ministers held on 2 December 1963, at which government subsidies to the coal industry in the Six were discussed. The author expresses his regret that the European energy policy is currently, after years of study and discussion, further than ever from realization (possibly owing to the Dutch attitude).

Agricultural policy

AGRICULTURAL POLICY CALLS FOR COURAGE, by H. Schmalz, in "Der Sæemann" (German Federation of Trade Unions), No. 2/64, p.1

The author, who is Chairman of the German Farmworkers Federation and of the Working Party of European Agricultural Workers Federation, comments on what he believes to be the unsatisfactory effects of the EEC's action in connection with the common agricultural policy.

"If we look back over the first five years of the EEC's efforts to put into effect a common agricultural policy, we must not be surprised at the unfavourable impression this policy has made in the German Federal Republic. The income of the farming population cannot be said to be even moderately adequate, and consumers too have no reason to look on the EEC's policy as a blessing.

"If we ask Brussels why the promise of prosperity held out by the Treaty of Rome has not yet materialized, we are told that the difficulties are transient, mere teething troubles, and that we ought to show patience until the machinery of the common agricultural policy is in place and working properly. This is not much consolation, and meanwhile the common agricultural policy is far from popular in Germany. It is becoming increasingly difficult for farmworkers unions in the Common Market countries to understand the way the EEC is guiding agriculture and even more difficult for them to defend it. However, we do not wish to close our eyes to the fact that not all the major problems of EEC policy as presented by Brussels are the product of the EEC; they reflect rather the difficulties of agriculture in a modern industrial society. Even if the EEC did not exist, they would all come up sooner or later in national agricultural policy."

M. Schmalz concludes by stating that "the political parties should cease looking over their shoulders at the Federal elections in 1965 and realize that in agriculture as elsewhere bigger establishments have an economic advantage over smaller ones. A satisfactory agricultural policy cannot be produced if weak marginal farms are kept artificially alive by subsidies provided largely out of the taxpayer's pocket".

NOTES ON FARM POLICY, by H.S., in "Der Säemann" (German Federation of Trade Unions), No. 2/64, p.2

The author gives a brief outline of the Federal Government's farm policy and of the decisions taken at the end of December 1963 by the EEC Council of Ministers.

GERMAN AGRICULTURE IN THE COMMON MARKET, in "Der Säemann" (German Federation of Trade Unions), No. 2/64, p.9

This is a commentary on Professor Baade's book "Deutsche

Landwirtschaft im Gemeinsamen Markt", in which the author advocates the stabilization of cereal prices in the Community at the high German level. The resulting surplus production should be distributed free to combat hunger in the developing countries.

CEREAL PRICES: A TEST FOR THE EEC, in "Einigkeit" (German Federation of Trade Unions), 2 January 1964, p.3

THE EEC: A DIFFICULT TEST, by R.G., in "Grundstein", 12 January 1964, p.4

This article deals with the results of the session of the EEC Council of Ministers devoted to the common agricultural policy last December.

WHAT DO GARDENERS EARN IN EUROPE?, in "Der Säemann" (German Federation of Trade Unions), No. 1/63, p.8

The author gives the results of a survey comparing gardeners' wages with the average industrial wage in Europe; he also shows the weekly working hours in horticulture.

NOTES ON FARM POLICY, by H.S., in "Der Säemann" (German Federation of Trade Unions), No. 1/64, p.2

The author discusses the meeting of COPA (Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the EEC) held in Strasbourg on 15 November 1963 and the German Government's attitude to the price of cereals and pigmeat.

A COMMON CEREAL PRICE IN THE EEC COUNTRIES?, "De Vakbeweging" (Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions), No. 24/63, p.383

Referring to the agricultural policy, the end-year ministerial meetings and more particularly the Mansholt Plan, the author states that the proposed cereal price is above the Dutch level and will therefore mean higher prices for the consumer. M. Mansholt has said that, as the Netherlands is in any case adapting its wages and prices to the European level, it will not be difficult to make this adaptation also. The author considers this view unacceptable.

Transport policy

EUROPEAN TRANSPORT AT THE CROSSROADS, by O. Bickendorf, "Die Quelle" (German Federation of Trade Unions), No. 12/63, p.544

The author examines the problems of European transport.

As regards the draft regulations submitted by the EEC Commission, the main question is "In what conditions, by what means and to what extent is competition in transport to be ensured in future?" In view of the present situation the DGB considers that keener competition in transport is absolutely essential. The trade unions believe that this would entail a proper division of functions between road, rail and inland-waterway transport and, as a consequence, lower costs. Certain features that distinguish transport from the other branches of the economy, however, set limits to the increase of competition. These include excessive seasonal fluctuations in demand and the fact that it is impossible to build up "a stock" of transport services.

It is in the interests not only of transport firms but also of transport users to work out arrangements for competition which determine, in addition to a common investment policy, influence on the price and the volume of transport capacity. It is on this very problem that opinions differ so widely, and this is understandable in view of the very different systems in force in the various countries. A competitive system will have to be created which will strike a fair balance between price arrangements and capacity - and without giving rise to the danger of competition detrimental to the national economy.

THE EEC ON TRANSPORT, "Conquiste del Lavoro" (Italian Confederation of Trade Unions), No. 52, 22 December 1963, p.13

A report of M. Levi Sandri's speech at the round table on social policy in transport organized by the EEC.

Euratom

EURATOM'S PROGRAMME, "Conquiste del Lavoro" (Italian Confederation of Trade Unions), Nos. 48-49, 1 December 1963, p.29

An account of the fact-finding meeting on Euratom questions organized by the CISL in Florence on 23 November 1963, with the participation of Professor E. Medi, Vice-President of the Euratom Commission. The paper gives extracts from speeches by M. Medi and M. Coppo, Assistant General Secretary of CISL.

TRAINEES IN NUCLEAR RESEARCH CENTRES, "Das ÖTV-Magazin" (German Federation of Trade Unions), No. 2/64

This article discusses the terms on which trainees are accepted at Euratom and its Nuclear Research Centre.

CISL AND CISC TRADE-UNION JOURNALISTS' TOUR

In addition to those already mentioned in Information Memo No. 3/63, the following articles have been published by trade-union journalists who took part in the recent tour of establishments of Euratom's Joint Nuclear Research Centre:

ENERGY FOR A CONTINENT, "Das ÖTV-Magazin" (German Federation of Trade Unions), No. 12/63, pp.30-32

WHEN THE GEIGER COUNTER SPEEDS UP ..., by Walter Uhlmann, "Welt der Arbeit" (German Federation of Trade Unions), No. 5, 31 January 1964, p.5

VISIT TO EURATOM, by W.U., "Gewerkschaftspost" (German Federation of Trade Unions), No. 12/63, p.15

CHRISTMAS WITH THE PIONEERS: AT ISPRA, ITALIAN, GERMAN, DUTCH, LUXEMBOURG, BELGIAN AND FRENCH RESEARCH WORKERS AND TECHNICIANS PREPARE AN ATOMIC CIVILIZATION, by F.G., "Syndicalisme Magazine" (French Christian Workers Federation), No. 960, January 1964

EURATOM AND THE PEACEFUL USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY, "Ruim Zicht" (Dutch Catholic Workers' Movement), No. 11/63, pp. 4 and 5

EURATOM, by P.van Seeters, "De Gids" (Christian National Federation of Trade Unions, Netherlands), No. 23, 23 November 1963, pp. 4 and 5

WANTED: CHEAP ENERGY, "De Werker" (Dutch General Union for the Mining Industry), No. 2/64, pp. 6 and 7

WANTED: CHEAP ENERGY, "Metaal koerier" (Metalworkers unions Netherlands), No. 3/64, pp. 6 and 7

In "De Mijnwerker" (Netherlands), No. 10/63, pp. 210-213

In "Het Metaalbedrijf" (Netherlands), 21 November 1963, pp. 4 and 5

THE RADIATION HAZARD IN THE ATOMIC AGE, by E. Jacchia, Giuffré,
Milan 1963

The following Italian trade-union journals have published articles on this work by the Director for Health and Safety in the Euratom Commission:

"IL LAVORO ITALIANO" (Italian Union of Labour), Nos. 47-48,
14 December 1963, p.5

"CONQUISTE DEL LAVORO" (Italian Confederation of Trade Unions),
No. 52, 22 and 29 December 1963, p.2

"QUINTO STATO" (Italian Confederation of Trade Unions, Varese),
No.12/63

"LA MINA" (Italian Christian Mineworkers' Federation), No. 1/64.
p.2

Miscellaneous

THE COMMON MARKET AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, "Labor" (IFCTU),
No. 4/63

In this article Mr. Albeda, one of the Secretaries of the Christian National Federation of Trade Unions in the Netherlands (CNV), points out the difficulties involved in this question. Since co-operation has to be established between the newly independent states and their former mother countries joined together in EEC the Association Convention will be a positive element in the economic liberation needed to assure real political independence.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS' DAY, "Allgemeine Deutsche Lehrer-Zeitung", No.
21/63, p.350

The organ of the German teachers' union calls on its readers to take part in the European Schools' Day and gives details of the subjects of the competitions for the various age groups (from twelve to nineteen). This European Day is sponsored jointly by EEC, ECSC, Euratom and the Council of Europe.

ARE WE EUROPEANS? TOWARDS A UNITED EUROPE, "HEV-Ausblick"
(German Federation of Trade Unions), No. 2/64, pp. 10-13

This is a detailed article on the visit of forty trade-union leaders to Luxembourg and Brussels and on the problems that are facing Europe now and will face it in the future.

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IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

EEC

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY. Quarterly Survey No. 4, December 1963

This report sums up, with the aid of graphs, the trend of the economy in 1963 and outlines the prospects for 1964 in the Community as a whole and in each member country.

The opinion of the Economic Policy Committee on the problems raised by the Community's current economic situation is given in an appendix.

The report is on sale in the four official languages of the Community and in English.

RESULTATS DE L'ENQUETE DE CONJONCTURE AUPRES DES CHEFS D'ENTREPRISES DE LA COMMUNAUTE (Community Business Survey), November 1963

This publication gives the results of the monthly business surveys carried out in the Community between April and September 1963.

LES PROBLEMES ECONOMIQUES DU MARCHE COMMUN EN 1964 (The economic problems facing the Common Market in 1964), by Robert Marjolin, Vice-President of the EEC Commission. Information Service of the European Communities, 61 rue des Belles-Feuilles, Paris 16 (Série "Les documents" No. 20, January 1964), in French.

LE MARCHE COMMUN ET LE COMMERCE MONDIAL (The Common Market and world trade). Information Service of the European Communities, 61 rue des Belles-Feuilles, Paris 16 (Série "Les documents" No. 19, December 1963), in French.

AFRICA AND THE COMMON MARKET. Address by W.H. Hendus, Director-General for Overseas Development, at the meeting of Ambassadors of the Congo Republic, Leopoldville, 21 January 1963. Publishing Services of the European Communities, in Dutch, English, French, German, Italian.

ECSC

PROGRES TECHNIQUE ET FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE DANS L'INDUSTRIE CHARBONNIERE (Technical progress and vocational training in the coal industry). Brochure published by the High Authority, Directorate-General for Labour Problems, Industrial Reorganization and Redevelopment, in Dutch, French, German, Italian.

This study analyses the factors and problems affecting the adaptation of the training of underground workers to the development of the coal industry. The analysis is fitted into the general adaptation of training to the trend of industry, and an attempt is made to work out the main lines of advance. Lastly, ways and means are suggested of effecting adaptation in the various countries.

The authors believe that it is only by substituting automation for physical effort that the industry will be able to bring working conditions into line with those in other industries and have some chance of retaining its workers and attracting young people to the mines again.

EURATOM

EURATOM, Bulletin No. 4, December 1963

This issue deals with the five nuclear power plants which figure in Euratom's Participation Programme (SENN, SIMEA, SENA, GUNDRERMINGEN, SEP), in Dutch, English, French, German, Italian.

EURATOM - ISPRA

This pamphlet is devoted to the Ispra research centre and its activities. It includes a small nuclear energy glossary. In French and Italian; Dutch, English and German to follow.

STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

STATISTICAL INFORMATION No. 2/1963

This issue contains the following articles:

"European statistics" by R. Wagenführ, Director-General of the Statistical Office;

"Harmonizing statistics in the Communities: scope and limits" by G. Fürst, President of the Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden;

"Statistical integration - touchstone of European intentions?" by F. Closon, former Director-General of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies, Paris;

"A decade of Community wage statistics" by C. Gruson, Director-General of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies, Paris;

"Italian regional statistics in the fifties" by B. Barberi, Director-General of the Central Institute of Statistics, Rome;

"Harmonization of transport statistics" by P.J. Idenburg, Director-General of the Central Statistical Office, The Hague, and Dr. H.C. Kuiler;

"Surveys of household budgets in the European Communities" by A. Dufrasne, Director-General of the National Institute of Statistics, Brussels;

"Statistics of small size" by G. Als, Director of the Central Office of Statistics and Economic Studies, Luxembourg;

"Ten years of the Conference of European Statisticians" by B.N. Davies, Chief of the Statistics Section, UN Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION No. 2bis/1963

This gives the complete and final results of a sample survey on the labour forces of the EEC countries in 1960.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS, J-A/1963

As it did in 1962, the Statistical Office has produced a pamphlet, additional to the regular series on industrial statistics, reviewing

annual production data.

CHARBON ET AUTRES SOURCES D'ENERGIE (Coal and other sources of energy),
No. 6/1963

STATISTIQUES SOCIALES (Social statistics), No. 4/1963

This gives labour statistics for the Community countries and Greece from 1958 to 1962. It covers employment and unemployment, vacancies, placings, labour disputes and the migration of labour; its information is derived from national sources.

MISCELLANEOUS

ADVANTAGES GRANTED TO TRADE UNIONS IN BELGIUM

The Centre for social and political research and information, Brussels, devotes the whole issue of its weekly, dated 15 November 1963 to this problem in Belgium.

Whereas in 1961 there were only seven agreements containing "trade union preference" clauses, in 1962 and 1963 seven agreements of this type were concluded covering whole sectors and eighty-one covering individual firms. Practically the whole of the following sectors are involved: mining, textiles, petroleum, chemicals, gas and electricity, cement. The bonuses vary from Bfrs. 240 to Bfrs. 3 500, generally about the same as the trade union membership fee but often well above it.

The Centre also found six cases in which in return for the subsidy the trade unions agreed to refrain from strike action.

EUROPE IN THE MAKING, by Charles Maignial, Casterman

This study will be particularly useful to workers active in the trade-union movement who wish to be informed of Europe's structure and choice. After briefly summing up the difficulties encountered in the making of Europe, M. Maignial described the structures of the Communities. There is a documentary section at the end of the work. In French.

